

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED

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TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

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The War

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE BEFORE CONGRESS REGARDING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE¹

[Released to the press November 18]

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER:

I appreciate deeply the high compliment of being invited to meet with you today. But I appreciate even more the fact that by your invitation you have emphasized your profound interest in the principles and policies for which the Moscow Conference stood and in the progress made by the participating governments in carrying them forward.²

In the minds of all of us here present and of the millions of Americans all over the country and at battle-stations across the seas, there is and there can be at this moment but one consuming thought—to defeat the enemy as speedily as possible. We have reached a stage in the war in which the United Nations are on the offensive in every part of the world. Our enemies are suffering defeat after defeat. The time will come when their desperate movement to destroy the world will be utterly crushed. But there are in store for us still enormous hardships and vast sacrifices. The attainment of victory will be hastened only in proportion as all of us, in this country and in all the United Nations, continue to exert all possible effort to press home our advantage without the slightest relaxation or deviation.

The glorious successes which have already attended our arms and the confidence which

we all feel today in assured, though still immensely difficult, victory would have been impossible if this country, and Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, and China, and the other victims of aggression had not each risen as a unit in defense of its liberty and independence. They would have been equally impossible if all these nations had not come together in a brotherhood of self-preservation.

While we are thus engaged in the task of winning the war, all of us are acutely conscious of the fact that the fruits of our victory can easily be lost unless there is among us wholehearted acceptance of those basic principles and policies which will render impossible a repetition of our present tragedy, and unless there is promptly created machinery of action necessary to carry out these principles and policies. The Moscow Conference is believed to have been an important step in the direction both of shortening the war and of making provision for the future.

The convocation of the Conference was the result of a profound conviction on the part of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin that, at this stage of the war, frank and friendly exchanges of views between responsible representatives of their three Governments on problems of post-war, as well as war, collaboration were a matter of great urgency. Up to that time, such exchanges of views had taken place on several occasions between our Government and that of Great Britain. But the exigencies of war had been ob-

¹ Delivered before a joint meeting of both Houses of Congress, Nov. 18, 1943.

² See the BULLETIN of Oct. 23, 1943, p. 271, and of Nov. 6, 1943, p. 307.

stacles to the participation of the Soviet Government in such exchanges to the same extent. With the acceleration of the tempo of war against Germany, the necessity became daily more and more apparent for more far-reaching discussions and decisions by the three Governments than had occurred theretofore.

I went to Moscow, by direction of President Roosevelt, to discuss with the representatives of Great Britain and the Soviet Union some basic problems of international relations in the light of principles to which our country, under the President's leadership, has come to give wide-spread adherence. It has never been my fortune to attend an international conference at which there was greater determination on the part of all the participants to move forward in a spirit of mutual understanding and confidence.

The Conference met against the background of a rapidly changing military situation. From the east and from the south, the Nazi armies were being steadily hammered back into narrower and narrower confines. From the west, the Allied air forces were relentlessly and systematically destroying the nerve centers of German industrial and military power.

Formidable as the war task still is, it has been increasingly clear that the time is nearing when more and more of the territory held by the enemy will be wrested from his grasp, and when Germany and its remaining satellites will have to go the way of Fascist Italy. In these circumstances, new problems arise which require concerted action by the Allies, to hasten the end of the war, to plan for its immediate aftermath, and to lay the foundation for the post-war world. Our discussions in Moscow were concerned with many of these problems. Important agreements were reached, but there were no secret agreements, and none was suggested.

Of the military discussions which took place it can be stated that they were in the direction of facilitating closer cooperation between the three countries in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy. I am glad to say that there is now in Moscow a highly compe-

tent United States Military Mission, headed by Maj. Gen. John R. Deane.

The attention of the Conference was centered upon the task of making sure that the nations upon whose armed forces and civilian efforts rests the main responsibility for defeating the enemy will, along with other peacefully minded nations, continue to perform their full part in solving the numerous and vexatious problems of the future. From the outset, the dominant thought at the Conference was that, after the attainment of victory, cooperation among peace-loving nations in support of certain paramount mutual interests will be almost as compelling in importance and necessity as it is today in support of the war effort.

At the end of the war, each of the United Nations and each of the nations associated with them will have the same common interest in national security, in world order under law, in peace, in the full promotion of the political, economic, and social welfare of their respective peoples—in the principles and spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration by United Nations. The future of these indispensable common interests depends absolutely upon international cooperation. Hence, each nation's own primary interest requires it to cooperate with the others.

These considerations led the Moscow Conference to adopt the four-nation declaration with which you are all familiar. I should like to comment briefly on its main provisions.

In that document, it was jointly declared by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China "That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security."

To this end, the four Governments declared that they "recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small". I should like to

lay particular stress on this provision of the declaration. The principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a future system of general security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be constructed.

The adoption of this principle was particularly welcome to us. Nowhere has the conception of sovereign equality been applied more widely in recent years than in the American family of nations, whose contribution to the common effort in wartime will now be followed by representation in building the institutions of peace.

The four Governments further agreed that, pending the inauguration in this manner of a permanent system of general security, "they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations" whenever such action may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Finally, as an important self-denying ordinance, they declared "That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other states except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation."

Through this declaration, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, and China have laid the foundation for cooperative effort in the post-war world toward enabling all peace-loving nations, large and small, to live in peace and security, to preserve the liberties and rights of civilized existence, and to enjoy expanded opportunities and facilities for economic, social, and spiritual progress. No other important nations anywhere have more in common in the present war or in the peace that is to follow victory over the Axis powers. No one, no two of them can be most effective without the others, in war or in peace.

Each of them had, in the past, relied in varying degrees upon policies of detachment and aloofness. In Moscow, their four Governments

pledged themselves to carry forward to its fullest development a broad and progressive program of international cooperation. This action was of world-wide importance.

As the provisions of the four-nation declaration are carried into effect, there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power, or any other of the special arrangements through which, in the unhappy past, the nations strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests.

The Conference faced many political problems growing out of the military activities in Europe. It was foreseen that problems of common interest to our three Governments will continue to arise as our joint military efforts hasten the defeat of the enemy. It is impracticable for several governments to come to complete and rapid understanding on such matters through the ordinary channels of diplomatic communication. The Conference accordingly decided to set up a European Advisory Commission with its seat in London. This Commission will not of itself have executive powers. Its sole function will be to advise the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. It is to deal with non-military problems relating to enemy territories and with such other problems as may be referred to it by the participating governments. It will provide a useful instrument for continuing study and formulation of recommendations concerning questions connected with the termination of hostilities.

For the purpose of dealing with problems arising from the execution of the terms of surrender of Italy and with related matters growing out of the developing situation in that country, the Conference established an Advisory Council for Italy. This Council will consist of representatives of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, of the French Committee of National Liberation, and of the Governments of Yugoslavia and Greece, as early as practicable. The members of the Council will advise the Allied Commander in Chief and will make recom-

mentations to the respective governments and to the French Committee concerning non-military problems relating to Italy.

It was clearly understood that the setting up of these two agencies was not intended to supersede the usual diplomatic channels of communication between the three Governments. On the contrary, arrangements were made for expeditious and effective handling of questions of concern to the three Governments through tripartite diplomatic conversations in any one of the three capitals.

In a declaration on Italy, the Conference set forth a number of principles on the basis of which democratic restoration of that country's internal political structure should take place. These principles—including freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, and of assembly, and the right of the people ultimately to choose their own form of government—are among the most basic human rights in civilized society.

In a declaration on Austria, the forcible annexation of that unhappy country was pronounced null and void. It was further declared that Austria is to be given an opportunity to become reestablished as a free and independent state, although the Austrians were put on notice that in final analysis the treatment to be accorded them will depend upon the contribution which they will make toward the defeat of Germany and the liberation of their country.

The Conference also served as an occasion for a solemn public declaration by the heads of the three Governments with regard to the perpetrators of the bestial and abominable crimes committed by the Nazi leaders against the harassed and persecuted inhabitants of occupied territories—against people of all races and religions, among whom Hitler has reserved for the Jews his most brutal wrath. Due punishment will be administered for all these crimes.

Finally, the Conference gave preliminary attention to a number of other specific problems relating to the eventual transition from war to peace. A fruitful exchange of views took place on such questions as the treatment of

Germany and its satellites, the various phases of economic relations, the promotion of social welfare, and the assurance of general security and peace.

These were among the outstanding developments at the Moscow Conference. The intensive discussion, lasting two weeks, did not and was not intended to bring about the solution of all the problems that are before us. Much less could we anticipate the problems that are bound to arise from day to day and from year to year. There were other problems, such, for example, as questions relating to boundaries, which must, by their very nature, be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities. This is in accordance with the position maintained for some time by our Government.

Of supreme importance is the fact that at the Conference the whole spirit of international cooperation, now and after the war, was revitalized and given practical expression. The Conference thus launched a forward movement which, I am firmly convinced, will steadily extend in scope and effectiveness. Within the framework of that movement, in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence which made possible its beginning in Moscow, many of the problems which are difficult today will as time goes on undoubtedly become more possible of satisfactory solution through frank and friendly discussion.

I am happy on this occasion to pay personal tribute to those with whom it was my privilege to confer in Moscow. Mr. Molotov arranged for the business of the Conference in a most efficient manner. Both as chairman and participant he manifested throughout the highest order of ability and a profound grasp of international affairs. Mr. Eden, with his exceptional wisdom and experience, exhibited the finest qualities of statesmanship. I found in Marshal Stalin a remarkable personality, one of the great statesmen and leaders of this age.

I was deeply impressed by the people of Russia and by the epic quality of their patriotic fervor. A people who will fight against ruthless aggression, in utter contempt of death, as

the men and women of the Soviet Union are fighting, merit the admiration and good-will of the peoples of all countries.

We of today shall be judged in the future by the manner in which we meet the unprecedented responsibilities that rest upon us—not alone in winning the war but also in making certain that the opportunities for future peace and security shall not be lost. As an American, I am proud of the breadth and height of vision and statesmanship which have moved you, ladies and gentlemen, in each House of the Congress, to adopt, by overwhelming non-partisan majorities, resolutions in favor of our

country's participation with other sovereign nations in an effective system of international cooperation for the maintenance of peace and security.

Only by carrying forward such a program with common determination and united national support can we expect, in the long range of the future, to avoid becoming victims of destructive forces of international anarchy which in the absence of organized international relations will rule the world. By the procedure of cooperation with other nations likewise intent upon security we can and will remain masters of our own fate.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH C. GREW BEFORE THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK ¹

[Released to the press November 19]

"Great honors are great burdens", wrote Ben Jonson, and "on whom they are cast, his cares must still be double to his joys, in any dignity".

It is in that humble spirit that I accept the honor that has so generously been conferred on me tonight in the form of the gold medal of the Holland Society of New York, an honor the significance of which I fully recognize and of which I express profound appreciation. The care, however, must still be double the joy, realizing as I do that such a mark of confidence—having especially in mind the distinguished list of Americans already recipients of this medal—must be taken less as a testimonial for work already done than as a spur and incentive to further and fuller service to our country. To be thus associated with the members of a society which seeks to perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of their Dutch ancestors, descended as you are from one of the most vigorous, staunch, and

wholesome fountainheads of our American civilization, gives me the keenest pleasure, and I thank you, gentlemen, with all my heart, for this high distinction.

I shall not insult your intelligence by talking platitudes tonight. This is a time, if ever, for frank speaking, and, although an officer of the Government, I shall, in what follows, express my own personal thoughts rather than try to undertake anything in the nature of official pronouncements. Indeed, in any group of men, whether in official or private life, especially in dealing with the conduct of the war and with prognostications as to the course the war will take, opinions must inevitably vary, for many imponderable factors are involved in the situation, and it is wiser to try to analyze rather than to predict, except in general terms. I have never understood the somewhat sibylline prescience of some of our self-appointed military authorities who freely predict the dates for the ending of our war with Germany and the ending of our war with Japan.

In many talks throughout the country I have expressed the personal opinion that the morale of the Germans will eventually crack and that,

¹Delivered at the annual banquet of the Holland Society of New York, Nov. 18, 1943. Mr. Grew, formerly American Ambassador to Japan, is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

when the process of demoralization and disintegration once sets in, it will be like a snowball rolling downhill, gathering momentum as it goes. I base this belief on my knowledge of the German character, derived from nearly 10 years of residence in Berlin. That residence was many years ago, and profound changes have taken place in Germany since those days. But the moral stamina of a people does not greatly change from one generation to another. As a race, the Germans are cocksure, blatant, and vainglorious when on the crest of the wave, but when things go against them, when they can no longer be fed with a daily diet of triumphal victories, but, on the contrary, are subjected to grim hardship, terror, and defeat, they cannot and, I believe, will not long stand the test. In this respect they are different from the Japanese—but that is another story to be dealt with later. The Germans cracked in 1918; I believe that they will crack again in the not-too-distant future.

Let us for a moment analyze the present situation of the Germans as compared with their situation in 1918. In 1918 the food situation in Germany, resulting from the blockade, was serious; their then available sources of trained manpower were drying up. Those two factors—food and manpower—chiefly brought about their defeat, demoralization, and capitulation.

Today, in this second World War, their food situation is not serious, for they have the greater part of Europe available as their larder. Their manpower problem, however, conservatively speaking, is as bad as before, and very old and very young men are appearing in the ranks, but they still possess an army of immense magnitude and power. Their Gestapo is far more thorough, efficient, and ruthless in controlling defections than ever could the police control morale in the last war. Furthermore, the Germans, especially their younger generation, have been thoroughly and fundamentally indoctrinated with the principles and spirit of Naziism.

They believe themselves a race of supermen; they believe that defeat in this war will mean the extermination of their country as a great power—and since they interpret national greatness as military greatness, they are in this conception of defeat profoundly right. These are their chief assets. Now let us look at some of their liabilities.

Bombing. The blotting out of great industrial areas in Germany given over to the manufacture of implements of war. The curve of Nazi production is clearly moving downward.

Terror. Daily and nightly ever-lurking terror. The deaths by bombing of thousands of Germans. Those civilian deaths were not purposely designed. They were the inevitable concomitant of the destruction of German war-plants. Yet those deaths might well be held to be just retribution for the wholly indiscriminate bombing of London, Coventry, and many other British cities during the earlier stages of the war. The Germans began those methods of warfare. We and the British reluctantly but inevitably had to learn the direct modern road to victory, yet our own policy and practice of precision bombing is a far cry from the policy and practice of the Nazis. How direct is that modern road to winning the war may soon become apparent. Sleepless nights and a perpetual sense of terror—constant anticipation yet ignorance as to where and when that terror will strike—cannot be conducive to high morale. Then, too, morale cannot be improved by the knowledge that Gestapo spies are everywhere, ready to pick up the slightest indiscreet remark in the nature of complaint which could be interpreted as defeatism, with the concentration camp, the whip, or even liquidation awaiting the unwary.

Housing. Millions of homeless Germans. Mass migrations from one destroyed area to another area awaiting destruction. Families living in one room with the remainder of their homes given over to refugees. That leads to discomfort, dissatisfaction, bickering, hatred.

Defection of their chief ally, Italy. It was not long after Austria-Hungary capitulated in 1918 that the floodgates broke.

Failure of the U-boat warfare. In 1917 and 1918 it was "touch and go" whether England would be starved into submission. That situation does not obtain in 1943.

Oil. I myself know little about their reserves or their rate of production, but I have good reason to believe that all is not rosy in that respect. I have long ventured one prediction, namely, that oil might and probably would have an important bearing on the winning of the war against Germany. Every effort was made by the Nazis, in vain, to reach and to control the oil fields in the Caucasus and in Iraq. The bombing of Ploesti unquestionably made a big dent in production.

The seething hatred against the Nazis and the underground forces of rebellion constantly gaining momentum in the occupied countries of Europe, including the countries nominally allies of the Reich—Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria. The Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Dutchman lives because he hates. The Dutchman thinks and talks only of "Hatchet Day", and the unity of purpose and of resistance in Norway and Holland and Denmark is unsurpassed. Throughout Europe the flame is there, only awaiting the moment when it can expand into a single devastating conflagration in which the enemy must and will be consumed.

And finally, the gradually but inevitably closing pincers of the mighty Allied forces in Russia and Italy and the constant threat of a descent in western Europe. This is a very different picture from the comparatively static battle-lines of 1918. These are the battle-lines of certain ultimate doom to the Nazis, and the handwriting is on the wall for all in Germany—who can see—to read.

There, gentlemen, are the main outlines of the situation facing the Germans in 1943 as compared with the situation just prior to their collapse in 1918. We may draw our own infer-

ences. I submit that the time is approaching, if not already here, for the final stupendous knockout blow—the blow that will bring about the early collapse of Germany and permit the concentration of all our forces against that other and—morally at least, I believe—that even tougher enemy, Japan. From all indices, that knockout blow is not to be long delayed.

In a few moments I shall speak briefly about that other enemy. But first, let me make an appeal. I realize that this will be a digression from my train of thought, but I do wish, if only for a moment, to dwell on another subject in which I am deeply interested, and I venture to hope that I may interest you gentlemen also.

One of the proudest achievements of our country is our assimilation of many different races within our borders. We take well-justified pride in the term "melting pot" as applied to our nation. The existence and purpose and membership of the Holland Society are a living testimonial to that great principle, and it is especially interesting to note that, even three centuries ago, when the Dutch West India Company had extended to all friendly European countries the privilege of trading with the then province of New Amsterdam, the town of New Amsterdam rapidly assumed the cosmopolitan character for which it has ever since been noted, and that, according to contemporary reports, 18 languages were spoken among its 400 or 500 inhabitants in 1643.

The point I wish to make is this: In time of war, blind prejudice is always rampant. In the last war I remember that even loyal Americans with German names were all too often looked at askance. That bigotry fortunately does not exist today, but it does exist today among a large proportion of our fellow countrymen with regard to American citizens of Japanese descent. In fact many, perhaps most, of our compatriots refer to those fellow-citizens of ours quite indiscriminately as "Japs". In reading the many letters I receive from all over the country on that subject I very seldom

know whether the writer is referring to Americans or to outright enemy aliens. There is, or should be, a great difference there.

In time of war, especially, we must take every proper step to protect our country from hostile acts, especially from espionage or sabotage within our gates. We have competent official authorities to attend to that consideration, and they are attending to it, constantly and effectively. I do know that, like the Americans of German descent, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin wish to be and are wholly loyal to the United States, and not only that, but they wish to prove that loyalty in service to their native land. Relman Morin, of the Associated Press, reports from the Fifth Army in Italy that the first unit of American-born Japanese troops went into combat smiling with satisfaction as if they were going to a baseball game; their motto is "Remember Pearl Harbor", and their commander said that he wouldn't trade his command for any other in the Army. Their officers, said Morin, are unanimously enthusiastic about the quality and spirit of those men and said they never had seen any troops train harder and more assiduously and never had any doubt as to what to expect of them in combat. A German prisoner was brought past their encampment one day; he gaped with surprise when he saw their faces and asked if they were Japanese. An interpreter explained that they were Americans of Japanese parentage. The German shook his head in wonder and said: "Ach, that's American." There are camps in our country today engaged exclusively in training these men for military service. I have met and talked to them. Their officers are proud of their charges.

What I wish to say is merely this. Those Americans of Japanese descent have grown up in our country—in our democratic atmosphere. Most of them have never known anything else. Among those few who have been to Japan, most

of them could not stand the life there and soon returned to the United States. The overwhelming majority of those men want to be loyal to us, and, perhaps surprisingly, the few who don't want to be loyal to us often say so openly. It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent. I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal. I want to see them treated as we rightly treat all other American citizens regardless of their racial origin—with respect and support, unless or until they have proved themselves unworthy of respect and support. That fundamental principle should apply all along the line—to every citizen of the United States of America.

Once again, gentlemen, I heartily thank you for the honor you have accorded me tonight.

PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 2 TO REVISION VI

[Released to the press for publication November 20, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Foreign Economic Administration, and the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on November 20 issued Cumulative Supplement 2 to Revision VI of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated October 7, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 2 contains 97 additional listings in the other American republics and 144 deletions. Part II contains 107 additional listings outside the American republics and 27 deletions.

ALIGNMENT OF THE NATIONS IN THE WAR¹

NOTE:

The following information, compiled in the Division of Research and Publication, Department of State, is intended to serve as a ready reference guide only and is not meant to be definitive from the viewpoint of international law.

The dates in parentheses are the dates of the announcements in cases in which the effective dates were not specified in the announcements.

AUSTRALIA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 1/6/42;

Finland 12/8/41;

Germany (9/3/39);

Hungary 12/8/41;

Italy 6/11/40;

Japan 12/8/41, and Japan took similar action (According to a telegram from American Legation at Stockholm 12/17/41 the Japanese Chargé at Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa as well as with United States and Great Britain. A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions);

Rumania 12/8/41;

Thailand 3/2/42.

BELGIUM

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Italy (11/23/40);

Japan (12/20/41).

No record of a formal declaration of war with *Germany* has been found. Germany invaded Belgium, Luxembourg, and the

Netherlands May 9-10, 1940, and on May 10, 1940 Belgian Government declared in a note to foreign governments that the Belgian Army would defend Belgian national territory with all its force. On 12/20/41 the Belgian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State of a Belgian proclamation that war "exists" between Belgium and Japan as it "already exists with Germany and Italy".

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria (see below under countries severing relations with Belgium);

Finland (6/29/41).

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations with *Hungary* has been found, but according to telegrams from American Minister at Budapest the Belgian Minister departed 4/11/41 under instructions from his Government.

According to despatches from American Minister at Bucharest, the Belgian Minister to *Rumania*, who departed from Bucharest 2/14/41, indicated that this was not a "rupture" of relations. The note by which the Belgian Minister informed the Rumanian Government of his approaching departure explained that he was "called to other functions" and added that after his departure the affairs of his Legation would be conducted by the American Minister until other disposition was made by his Government.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Belgium:

Bulgaria (3/4/41), and Belgium took similar action 3/5/41;

Denmark 7/15/40;

France 9/5/40.

¹ As of Nov. 1, 1943. For information on this subject previously printed, see the BULLETIN of Dec. 20, 1941, Feb. 7, 1942, and Apr. 18, 1942.

BOLIVIA

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, Apr. 27, 1943, and Bolivian President affixed his signature May 5, 1943.

A telegram of 4/27/43 from Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Secretary of State of the United States read in part as follows (translation): "In harmony with the decree issued by my Government on the seventh day of the current month and year declaring a state of war between Bolivia and the nations of the Axis . . . Bolivia formally adheres by means of this communication to the declaration of the United Nations". The Bolivian Congress has not enacted a resolution declaring war.

BRAZIL

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, Feb. 8, 1943 (The notification, in a note of 2/8/43 from the Brazilian Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State, stated (translation): ". . . by act of the sixth of this month Brazil declared formal adherence to the Declaration of the United Nations.") The Brazilian Ambassador affixed his signature to the Declaration Apr. 10, 1943.

Declared war on:

Germany (8/22/42);

Italy (8/22/42).

Severed diplomatic relations with *Japan* 1/28/42.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Brazil:

Hungary 5/2/42;

Rumania (3/6/42).

BULGARIA

Declared war on:

Greece (Bulgaria announced 4/24/41 that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops);

United Kingdom (12/13/41), and *United Kingdom* took similar action 12/13/41; *United States* (12/13/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42);

Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia took similar action 4/6/41 (Bulgaria and Hungary are declared by Yugoslav Government to have participated in German attack of early April 1941 upon Yugoslavia. Bulgaria announced 4/24/41 that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops.)

Following countries declared war against Bulgaria:

Australia 1/6/42;

Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);

Haiti (12/24/41);

New Zealand 12/13/41;

Nicaragua 12/19/41;

Union of South Africa 12/13/41;

United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia (see preceding paragraph).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and

Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Belgium (3/4/41), and Belgium took similar action 3/5/41;

Netherlands (3/4/41), and the Netherlands took similar action 3/9/41;

Poland (3/4/41), and Poland took similar action 3/5/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with *Bulgaria*:

Belgium (see preceding paragraph);

Chile (5/18/43);

Egypt 1/5/42;

Mexico 12/20/41;

Netherlands, Poland (see preceding paragraph).

CANADA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Finland 12/7/41;

Germany 9/10/39;

Hungary 12/7/41;

Italy 6/10/40;

Japan 12/7/41, and Japan took similar action (According to telegram 12/17/41 from American Legation at Stockholm the Japanese Chargé at Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa as well as with United States and Great Britain. A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);

Rumania 12/7/41.

Terminated diplomatic relations with *France* (11/9/42).

CHILE

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria (5/18/43);

France (5/18/43);

Germany 1/20/43;

Hungary (5/18/43);

Italy 1/20/43;

Japan 1/20/43;

Rumania (5/18/43).

CHINA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany 12/9/41 midnight;

Italy 12/9/41 midnight;

Japan (12/9/41 midnight).

Severed diplomatic relations with the Government of *France* at Vichy 8/1/43.

COLOMBIA

Severed diplomatic relations with:

France 11/26/42;

Germany 12/19/41;

Italy 12/19/41;

Japan (12/8/41).

COSTA RICA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany 12/11/41;

Italy 12/11/41;

Japan 12/8/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Hungary 5/15/42;

Rumania 5/15/42.

CUBA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany 12/11/41;

Italy 12/11/41;

Japan 12/9/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/9/42).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 12/16/41;
Finland 12/16/41;
Germany (12/16/41);
Hungary (12/16/41);
Italy 12/16/41;
Japan 12/16/41;
Rumania 12/16/41;

Thailand (see following paragraph).

A declaration broadcast 12/9/41 from London by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Government stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". Czechoslovakia is indicated here as being at war with Thailand although it was not at war with the British Empire, the Soviet Union, or the United States until after 12/9/41. On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

DENMARK

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Belgium 7/15/40;

The Netherlands 5/10/40, and the Netherlands took similar action 7/15/40 (In a note of 4/2/43 to the Department of State the Netherlands Ambassador stated that the severance of diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Denmark must be considered to have become effective on 5/10/40. In a telegram of 7/17/40 to the Department of State the American Legation at Copenhagen, however, reported that the Danish Government had that morning confirmed reports of the recall of the Danish diplomatic representatives from Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway. The Danish Foreign Office added that the activities of these offices had ended as of July 15.);

Norway 7/15/40;

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (6/26/41).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany 12/11/41;
Italy 12/11/41;
Japan 12/8/41.

ECUADOR

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Germany 1/29/42;
Italy 1/29/42;
Japan 1/29/42.

EGYPT

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria 1/5/42;
Finland 1/5/42;
Germany (9/3/39);
Hungary 12/15/41;
Italy 6/12/40;

Japan 12/9/41;
Rumania 12/15/41;
Thailand (date uncertain; apparently 3/5/42 or earlier).

According to the 1/7/42 issue of *Progrès Egyptien*, the Under Secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Office said: "Strictly speaking a rupture of diplomatic relations between the Egyptian Government and the Government of Vichy has not taken place. It is simply an interruption or cessation of these relations. This measure aims only at the official representation of the Government of Vichy, it does not imply any modification of the status of French nationals."

EL SALVADOR

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany (12/12/41);
Italy (12/12/41);
Japan (12/8/41).

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* 11/13/42.

ETHIOPIA

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, July 28, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany (12/1/42);
Italy (12/1/42);
Japan (12/1/42).

FINLAND

Declared war on *U.S.S.R.* (6/25/42).

Following countries declared war against Finland:

Australia 12/8/41;
Canada 12/7/41;
Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);
India (12/7/41);
New Zealand 12/7/41;
Union of South Africa 12/8/41;
United Kingdom 12/7/41.

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Severed diplomatic relations with *Poland* 6/24/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Finland:

Belgium (6/29/41);
Egypt 1/5/42;
Netherlands (6/28/41);
Norway (12/7/41);
Yugoslavia (8/22/41).

FRANCE

Declared war on *Germany* 9/3/39.

Italy declared war on France 6/11/40.

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Belgium 9/5/40;
Luxembourg 9/5/40;
Netherlands 9/5/40;
Norway 9/5/40;
Peru (see following paragraph);
Poland 9/23/40;

U. S. S. R. (6/30/41);

United Kingdom (On 7/5/40 the American Embassy in France reported to the Department of State that orders had been sent recalling the French Chargé in London. In a telegram of 7/7/40 the American Embassy at London informed the Department of State (1) that the French Chargé on July 7 informally advised the British Foreign Office of the severance of relations and (2) that on July 8 the French Chargé would deliver a formal note.);

United States 11/8/42;

Yugoslavia 8/22/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with France:

Canada (On 11/9/42 the Canadian Prime Minister announced that diplomatic relations with France were terminated.);

Chile (5/18/43);

China 8/1/43;

Colombia 11/26/42;

Cuba (11/9/42);

El Salvador 11/13/42;

Guatemala 11/12/42;

Haiti 11/10/42;

Honduras (11/13/42);

Iraq (11/16/41);

Mexico 11/9/42;

Nicaragua (relations "suspended" 11/10/42);

Panama (11/13/42);

Peru (1/26/43), and France took similar action (1/26/43);

Union of South Africa 4/23/42;

Uruguay (5/12/43).

According to the 1/7/42 issue of *Progrès Egyptien*, the Under Secretary of the *Egyptian* Foreign Office said: "Strictly speaking a rupture of diplomatic relations between the Egyptian Government and the Government of Vichy has not taken place. It is simply an interruption or cessation of these relations. This measure aims only at the official representation of the Government of Vichy,

it does not imply any modification of the status of French nationals".

GERMANY

Declared war on:

Greece (4/6/41);

U. S. S. R. 6/22/41;

United States 12/11/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/11/41);

Yugoslavia 4/6/41.

No record has been found of a formal declaration of war between Germany and *Belgium*; Germany and the *Netherlands*; Germany and *Poland*. Germany invaded Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands 5/9-10/40, and on 5/10/40 the Belgian Government declared in a note to foreign governments that the Belgian Army would defend Belgian national territory with all its force. On 12/20/41 the Belgian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State of a Belgian proclamation that war "exists" between Belgium and Japan as it "already exists with Germany and Italy". German troops invaded Poland 9/1/39, and on that date Hitler issued a proclamation to the German armed forces which read in part as follows: "The Polish State has refused the peaceful arrangement of neighborly relations striven for by me; instead it has appealed to arms. . . . To put an end to these mad doings no other means are left me than from now on to pit force against force".

The German Minister to *Luxembourg* informed the Luxembourg Foreign Office 5/10/40 that "the Government of the Reich is forced to extend to Luxembourg territory the military operations started upon". The Luxembourg Government has on various occasions indicated that it is fighting for the independence of the country, and in a note of 9/8/42 to the Secretary of State the Minister of Luxembourg at Washington stated that the Luxembourg Government considered itself in a state of war with the Axis powers.

Germany attacked *Norway* 4/9/40. The 4/26/40 issue of *Reichsgesetzblatt*, Teil 1, No. 74, p. 677, contains a decree of the Führer for the Exercising of Governmental Authority in Norway, 4/24/40, which reads as follows (translation): "The Nygaardsvold [Premier of Norway] Government through its proclamation and conduct as well as the military fighting that is taking place as a result of its will has created a state of war between Norway and the German Reich." In an undated telegram received by the Department of State 4/9/40, 12:04 a. m., the American Minister at Oslo (Mrs. Harriman) stated: "Foreign Minister informs me . . . that Norway is at war with Germany". A telegram 4/11/40 from the American Legation at Stockholm reported that Mrs. Harriman had stated in a telephone conversation at 3:30 p. m. "that the Norwegian Foreign Minister had told her that Norway has not declared war on Germany but at the same time, as Norway had been attacked, she considers herself at war". In a telegram of 4/29/40 the American Legation at Stockholm stated that a declaration issued by the Norwegian Government declared that the "Norwegian Government has been aware of this state of war ever since night between April eighth and ninth".

Following countries declared war against Germany:

Australia (9/3/39);
Belgium (see ante, p. 354);
Brazil (8/22/42);
Canada 9/10/39;
China 12/9/41 midnight;
Costa Rica 12/11/41;
Cuba 12/11/41;
Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);
Dominican Republic 12/11/41;
El Salvador (12/12/41);

Ethiopia (12/1/42);
France 9/3/39;
Guatemala (12/11/41);
Haiti (12/12/41);
Honduras 12/13/41;
India (9/3/39);
Iran 9/9/43;
Iraq 1/16/43 midnight;
Italy (10/13/43);
Luxembourg (see ante, p. 354);
Mexico 5/22/42;
Netherlands (5/10/40) (see supra);
New Zealand 9/3/39;
Nicaragua 12/11/41;
Norway 4/8-9/40 (see preceding paragraph);
Panama (12/12/41);
Union of South Africa 9/6/39;
United Kingdom 9/3/39;
United States (see ante, p. 354).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the *Czechoslovak Government* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of

these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Bolivia*, in a telegram of 4/27/43 to the Secretary of State of the United States, stated in part (translation): "In harmony with the decree issued by my Government on the seventh day of the current month and year declaring a state of war between Bolivia and the nations of the Axis . . . Bolivia formally adheres by means of this communication to the declaration of the United Nations". The Bolivian Congress has not enacted a resolution declaring war.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Germany:

Chile 1/20/43;
Colombia 12/19/41;
Ecuador 1/29/42;
Egypt (9/3/39);
Paraguay 1/28/42;
Peru 1/24/42;
Uruguay 1/25/42;
Venezuela 12/31/41.

GREAT BRITAIN. See UNITED KINGDOM

GREECE

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war against *Italy* 10/28/40 (see following paragraph).

Following countries declared war against Greece:

Bulgaria (Bulgaria announced 4/24/41 that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops);
Germany (4/6/41);
Italy, and Greece took similar action 10/28/40 (*Italy* attacked Greece 10/28/40).

Severed diplomatic relations with *Japan* 12/7/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Greece:

Hungary (The Hungarian Foreign Office asked the Greek Minister, presumably on 6/24/41, to close his Legation);
Rumania (6/24/41).

GUATEMALA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany (12/11/41);
Italy (12/11/41);
Japan (12/8/41).

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* 11/12/42.

HAITI

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria (12/24/41);
Germany (12/12/41);
Hungary (12/24/41);
Italy (12/12/41);
Japan (12/8/41);

Rumania (12/24/41), and Rumania took similar action 12/24/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* 11/10/42.

HONDURAS

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany 12/13/41;
Italy 12/13/41;
Japan 12/8/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/13/42).

HUNGARY

Declared war on:

U. S. S. R. 6/27/41;
United States (12/12/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42).

(Continued on p. 361)

AXIS AGAINST THE WORLD

Practically all nations are lined up with either the Axis or the United Nations. This alignment has far-reaching significance. The accompanying map, diagram, and table show the territory and population of the Axis countries, United Nations, and neutrals at the present time (November 20, 1943) except with reference to Italy. They show what the world is like. They bring into sharp focus the nature of some of the problems which lie ahead.

Even before the Italian surrender, September 8, 1943, the comparatively small extent of Axis territory and population was strikingly apparent. The three principal members, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and their overseas dependencies together had only 10 percent of the earth's inhabitants and 3 percent of its land area before they started their respective attempts at conquest.

Five small nations that were persuaded or forced to join the Axis in war against one or more of the United Nations had an additional 1 percent of the world's population and less than 1 percent of its area.

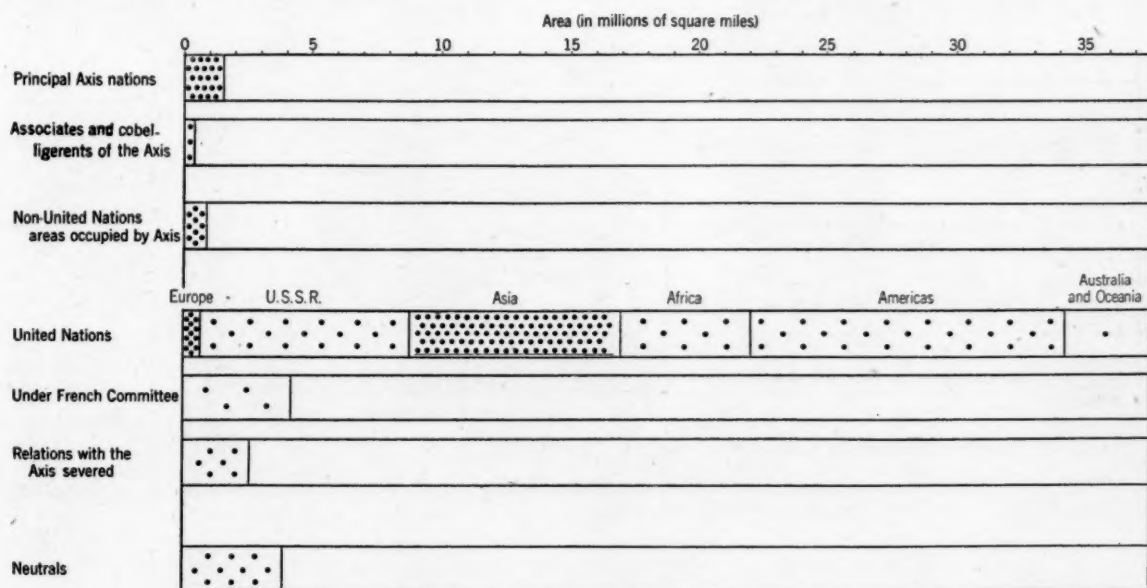
At first glance the figures give the reader a feeling of utter incredulity. How could the Axis leaders be so audacious as to suppose they could dominate the world from bases so small?

The answer is common knowledge. The Axis members were organized for war and plunder. On the other hand, the manpower, industry, and natural resources of other nations were directed chiefly toward peaceful pursuits; yet they had no adequate organization to maintain peace.

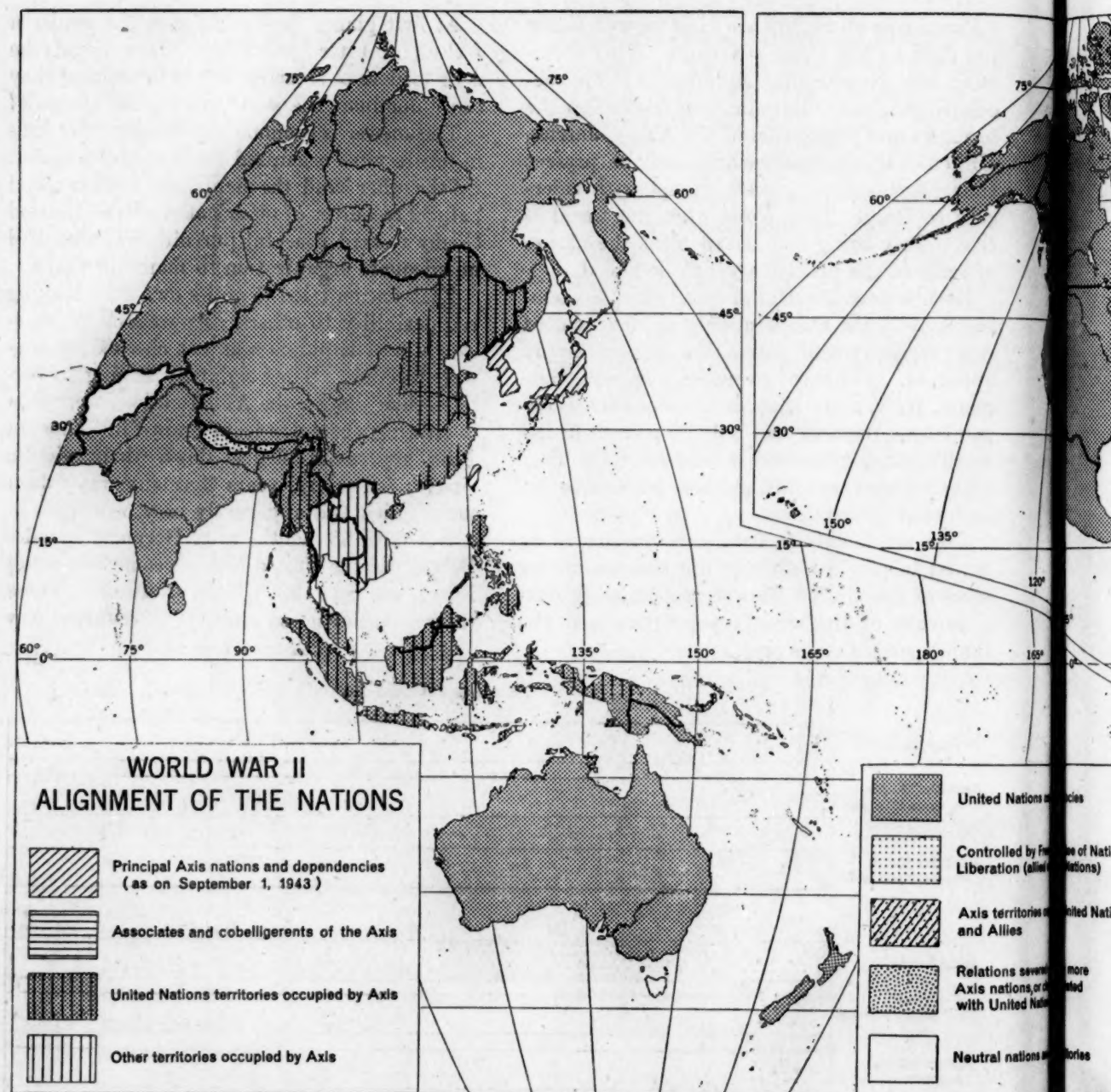
Each nation tried to go its own way, leaving responsibility to others. Aggression in Manchuria and Ethiopia was not checked by concerted action. Short-sightedly failing to perceive their danger the Allied nations were slow in erecting a common front against it. Thus the Axis aggressors struck down their victims singly; for several years Germany was able to make quick and apparently easy conquests.

Not until 28 months after Germany invaded Poland did the United Nations come into being. There are now 33 United Nations. These, their dependencies, and the territories now

(Continued on p. 360)

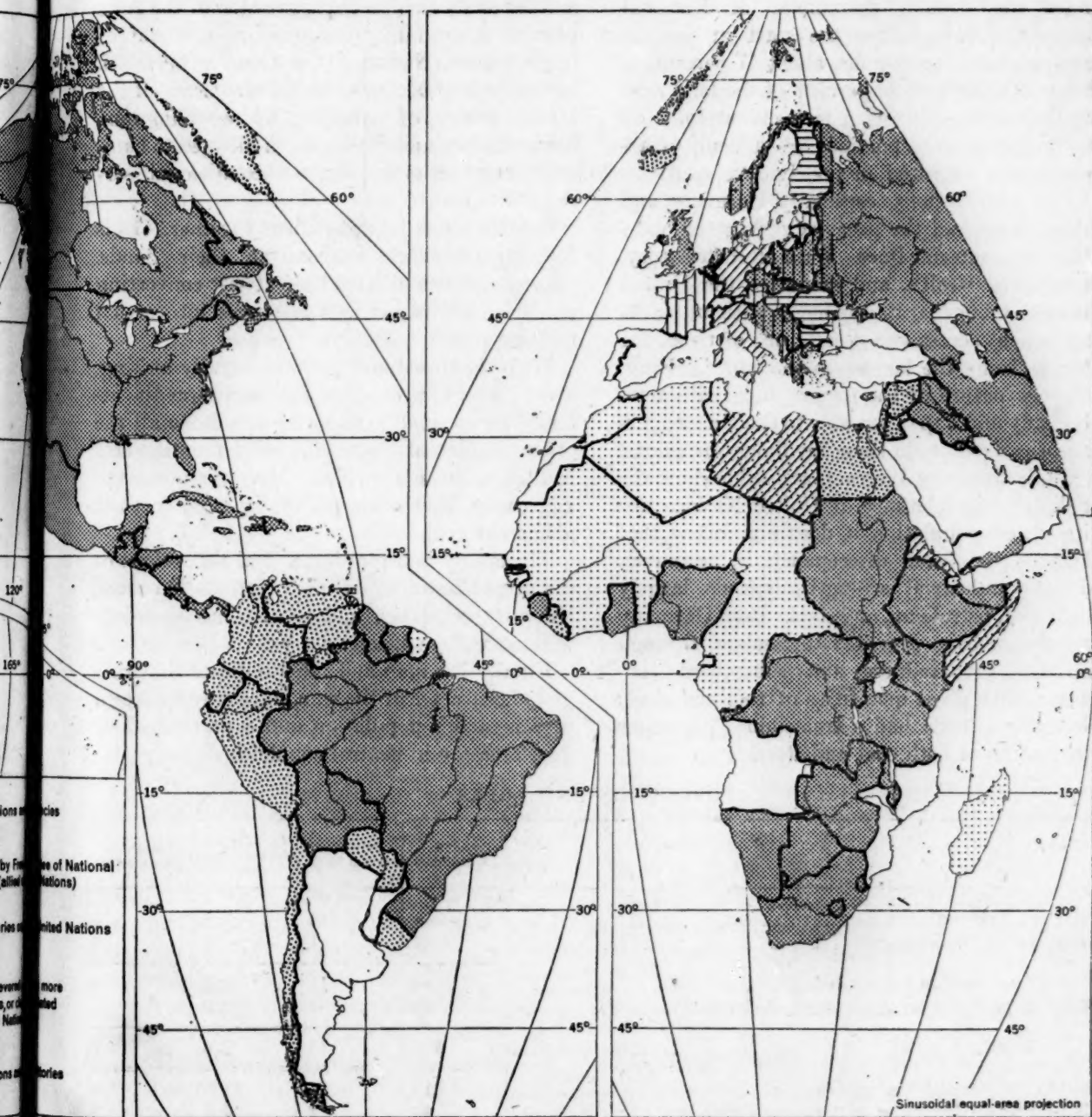


AREA AND POPULATION OF AXIS COUNTRIES, UNITED NATIONS, AND OTHER COUNTRIES



The map shows the alignment of nations at the present time (November 20, 1943) except with reference to Italy. The territories of the three principal Axis na-

tions are thus shown at their full extent, as they were until the surrender of Italy, September 8, 1943. The map also shows the large areas of the countries which



Office of the Geographer, Department of State, November 20, 1943

have come to comprise the United Nations and their dependencies, the countries that have severed relations with one or more Axis nations, the considerable areas

still occupied by Axis forces, the Axis territories (Italian Africa) occupied by the United Nations, and the small areas which are neutral in the present war.

(Continued from p. 357)

under the French Committee of National Liberation, had, before the start of the attempted Axis aggressions, about 77 percent of the population and 82 percent of the land area of the world. This is a tremendous total on the map, but large portions are difficult of access, thinly inhabited, or poorly developed.

The Axis nations, especially Germany and Japan, have had the great advantage of operating from interior lines. With all its territory, population, wealth, and resources the United States cannot get at its opponents without reaching far out across two oceans, one of them, the Pacific, being the largest in the world. From the very nature of the geographical situation, Germany and Japan are able to exact a staggering price from us in these far-flung operations.

While the map, diagram, and table show the striking preponderance of United Nations territory and population it does not follow that there is the same discrepancy in resources. Modern industrial strength depends largely upon coal, petroleum, and steel. Both Germany and Japan have provided themselves, through military preparedness and subsequent conquests, with great quantities of fuel and steel; Germany already had a tremendous peacetime production of both coal and steel.

But just as disease sometimes sets up an immunity of its own, so the aggression of the Axis powers is gradually engendering a world of truly United Nations. On October 30, 1943, by the pact of Moscow, the Governments of the United States of America, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, and China, stood pledged to hammer their Axis foes into unconditional surrender.

Calamity has brought them together. It is forging powerful weapons in their hands. "Blood, sweat and tears" are at last converting potential manpower and resources into actual fighting power.

With the threatened nations actually uniting, events seem to prove how foolhardy was the attempt by so small a minority to subdue all the other peoples of the earth. But the time for exultation has not arrived. More than once the aggressors have come perilously close to their abhorrent goal.

The enemy is beginning to feel the weight of the preponderance of United Nations resources, but only continued and tremendous exertions will make them effective.

Finally the map and table indicate the truly global character of the war, since only 5 percent of the earth's population and 8 percent of its land area are in neutral countries.

POPULATION AND AREAS

	Population (in millions)	Percent of world total	Area (in mil- lions of square miles)	Percent of world total
Principal Axis nations.....	218	10	1.5	3
Associates and cobelligerents.....	36	1	.3	1
Total Axis and associates.....	254	11	1.8	4
Non-United Nations countries occupied by Axis.....	98	5	.8	1
Total.....	352	16	2.6	5
United Nations and dependencies.....	1,613	75	37.6	74
Under French Committee of National Liberation.....	43	2	4.2	8
Total United Nations and Allies.....	1,656	77	41.8	82
Relations severed with one or more of Axis nations, or closely associated with United Nations.....	59	2	2.6	5
Neutral nations and other territories.....	99	5	4.0	8
TOTAL WORLD.....	2,166	100	51.0	100

(Continued from p. 356)

HUNGARY—Continued

Bulgaria and Hungary are declared by the Yugoslav Government to have participated in the German attack of early April 1941 upon *Yugoslavia*. Admiral Horthy's command of 4/10/41 to the Hungarian Army reads in part as follows (translation): "Duty again calls us to hasten to help such of our Hungarian blood as were detached from us. . . . Forward, to the thousand-year frontier to the South!"

Following countries declared war against Hungary:

Australia 12/8/41;

Canada 12/7/41;

Czechoslovakia (12/16/41) (see following paragraph);

Haiti (12/24/41);

India (12/7/41);

New Zealand 12/7/41;

Nicaragua 12/19/41;

Union of South Africa 12/8/41;

United Kingdom 12/7/41;

United States (see ante, p. 356);

Yugoslavia (see supra).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the

state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Brazil 5/2/42;

Greece (The Hungarian Foreign Office asked the Greek Minister, presumably on 6/24/41, to close his Legation);

Poland (In a note of 12/24/40 to the Hungarian Government the Polish Minister at Budapest referred to the note of 12/7/40 from the Hungarian Government requesting that the necessary measures be taken to end all activities of the Polish Legation at Budapest, and he informed the Hungarian Government that he had consulted his Government and had received pertinent instructions and that the Polish Legation at Budapest would cease its activities Jan. 1, 1941).

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Hungary:

Chile (5/18/43);

Costa Rica 5/15/42;

Egypt 12/15/41;

Iran (date uncertain; for pertinent statements see the BULLETIN of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 344);

Mexico 12/19/41;

Netherlands 4/9/41 (The Netherlands Chargé at Budapest informed the Hungarian Foreign Office on 4/9/41 that he had been instructed by his Government to leave Hungary. According to a note of 4/2/43 from the Netherlands Ambassador at Washington to the Department of State, the Netherlands Chargé at Budapest left Hungary 4/9/41, and the Ambassador informed the Department that the decision of the Netherlands Government to sever diplomatic relations with the Hungarian Government was made 4/8/41. A telegram of 4/11/41 from the

American Legation at Budapest to the Department stated that the Netherlands Chargé left Budapest for Moscow at noon 4/11/41.);

Poland (see preceding paragraph).

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between Hungary and *Belgium* has been found, but according to telegrams from the American Minister at Budapest the Belgian Minister departed 4/11/41 under instructions from his Government.

INDIA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Finland (12/7/41);

Germany (9/3/39);

Hungary (12/7/41);

Italy (6/11/40);

Japan (12/9/41) (Japan declared war against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);

Rumania (12/7/41).

IRAN

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations, Sept. 10, 1943. The Iranian notification, a note of 9/10/43 from the Iranian Minister at Washington, stated: "... by act of the 9th day of this month, Iran declares the existence of a state of war with Germany and formally adheres to the Declaration of the United Nations". (The Iranian Minister affixed his signature to the Declaration Sept. 14, 1943.)

Declared war on *Germany* 9/9/43.

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Hungary, Italy, Rumania (dates uncertain; for pertinent statements see the BULLETIN of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 344);

Japan (4/12/42).

IRAQ

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Na-

tions, Jan. 16, 1913 (Minister of Iraq affixed his signature to the Declaration Apr. 10, 1943).

Declared war on:

Germany 1/16/43 midnight;

Italy 1/16/43 midnight;

Japan 1/16/43 midnight.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/16/41).

ITALY

Declared war on:

France 6/11/40;

Germany (10/13/43);

Greece, and *Greece* took similar action 10/28/40 (Italy attacked *Greece* 10/28/40);

U. S. S. R. 6/22/41;

United Kingdom 6/11/40, and *United Kingdom* took similar action 6/11/40;

United States 12/11/41, and *U. S.* took similar action (12/11/41);

Yugoslavia (4/6/41).

Following countries declared war against Italy:

Australia 6/11/40;

Belgium (11/23/40);

Brazil (8/22/42);

Canada 6/10/40;

China 12/9/41 midnight;

Costa Rica 12/11/41;

Cuba 12/11/41;

Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);

Dominican Republic 12/11/41;

El Salvador (12/12/41);

Ethiopia (12/1/42);

Greece (see preceding paragraph);

Guatemala (12/11/41);

Haiti (12/12/41);

Honduras 12/13/41;

India (6/11/40);

Iraq 1/16/43 midnight;

Mexico 5/22/42;

Netherlands 12/11/41;

New Zealand 6/11/40;

Nicaragua 12/11/41;

Panama (12/12/41);

Union of South Africa 6/11/40;

United Kingdom, United States (see preceding paragraph).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Bolivia*, in a telegram of 4/27/43 to the Secretary of State of the United States, stated (translation): "In harmony with the decree issued by my Government on the seventh day of the current month and year declaring a state of war between Bolivia and the nations of the Axis . . . Bolivia formally adheres by means of this communication to the declaration of the United Nations". The Bolivian Congress has not enacted a resolution declaring war.

The following countries severed diplomatic relations with Italy:

Chile 1/20/43;

Colombia 12/19/41;

Ecuador 1/29/42;

Egypt 6/12/40;

Iran (date uncertain; for pertinent statements see the *BULLETIN* of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 344);

Paraguay 1/28/42;

Peru 1/24/42;

Uruguay 1/25/42;

Venezuela 12/31/41.

In a telegram of 2/24/42 from the American Minister accredited to *Saudi Arabia* and resident at Cairo, it was stated as follows: " . . . in December [1941] he [King Ibn Saud] . . . advised the Italian Minister that in view of the friendly relations existing between his Government and the British . . . it was of vital importance to him to do nothing to impair those relations. The maintenance of diplomatic representation by Italy in Saudi Arabia did constitute a source of difficulty in this respect and in the circumstances he felt impelled to ask the Italian Minister to close down his Legation and leave. . . . According to the most recent information available the Italians left Riad February 17 [1942] . . . "

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between Italy and *Norway* has been found, but on 6/13/40 the diplomatic representative of Norway left Rome.

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between Italy and *Poland* has been found, but on 6/13/40 the diplomatic representative of Poland left Rome. On 6/13/40 the Polish Ambassador at Washington informed an officer of the Department of State that according to a telegram he had received from his Government "the relationship between the Polish and Italian Governments would be similar to that between the British and the French Governments on the one hand and the Soviet Government on the other hand during the recent period when the French and the British Ambassadors were absent from their posts at Moscow."

JAPAN

Declared war on:

Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Union of South Africa (see following paragraph);

United Kingdom 12/7/41, and *United Kingdom* took similar action (12/8/41) (A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.)

United States 12/7/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/8/41).

Following countries declared war against Japan:

Australia 12/8/41, and Japan took similar action (According to a telegram of 12/17/41 from the American Legation at Stockholm the Japanese Chargé at Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa as well as with the United States and Great Britain.);

Belgium (12/20/41);

Canada 12/7/41, and Japan took similar action (see note following *Australia, supra*);

China (12/9/41 midnight);

Costa Rica 12/8/41;

Cuba 12/9/41;

Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);

Dominican Republic 12/8/41;

El Salvador (12/8/41);

Ethiopia (12/1/42);

Guatemala (12/8/41);

Haiti (12/8/41);

Honduras 12/8/41;

India (12/9/41);

Iraq 1/16/43 midnight;

Mexico 5/22/42;

Netherlands (12/8/41);

New Zealand (12/8/41), and Japan took similar action (see note following *Australia, supra*);

Nicaragua 12/8/41 (*Nicaraguan newspapers* of 12/9/41 printed a manifesto of the President of Nicaragua declaring that the Nicaraguan Government "finds itself under the necessity of considering Nicaragua in a state of war 'de hecho' with Japan pending the legal declaration of such status by the National Congress" (translation). On the same date the Nicaraguan Congress resolved that "From the eighth day of the current month a state of war has existed between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Empire of Japan" (translation). The President of Nicaragua signed the resolution on Dec. 10. The American Minister at Managua telegraphed to the Department of State on 12/11/41 as follows: "Minister of Foreign Affairs informs me that a formal declaration of war against Japan has been passed by Congress, has been signed by President Somoza and is in effect today".);

Panama 12/7/41;

Poland 12/11/41;

Union of South Africa 12/8/41, and Japan took similar action (see note following *Australia, supra*);

United States, United Kingdom (see preceding paragraph);

Yugoslavia 12/7/41.

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic

is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Bolivia*, in a telegram of 4/27/43 to the Secretary of State of the United States stated (translation): "In harmony with the decree issued by my Government on the seventh day of the current month and year declaring a state of war between Bolivia and the nations of the Axis . . . Bolivia formally adheres by means of this communication to the declaration of the United Nations". The Bolivian Congress has not enacted a resolution declaring war.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Japan:

Brazil 1/28/42;
Chile 1/20/43;
Colombia (12/8/41);
Ecuador 1/29/42;
Egypt 12/9/41;
Greece 12/7/41;
Iran (4/12/42);
Norway (date uncertain; presumably about 12/9/41);
Paraguay 1/28/42;
Peru 1/24/42;
Uruguay 1/25/42;
Venezuela 12/31/41.

LUXEMBOURG

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

The German Minister to Luxembourg informed the Luxembourg Foreign Office 5/10/40 that "the Government of the Reich is forced to extend to Luxembourg territory

the military operations started upon". The Luxembourg Government has on various occasions indicated that it is fighting for the independence of the country, and in a note of 9/8/42 to the Secretary of State of the United States the Minister of Luxembourg at Washington stated that the Luxembourg Government considered itself in a state of war with the Axis powers.

France severed diplomatic relations with Luxembourg 9/5/40.

MEXICO

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations June 5, 1942 (the Mexican Ambassador affixed his signature to the Declaration June 14, 1942).

Declared war on:

Germany 5/22/42;

Italy 5/22/42;

Japan 5/22/42.

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria 12/20/41;

France 11/9/42;

Hungary 12/19/41 (A statement issued by the Mexican Foreign Office 12/23/41 relating to the declaration of war by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania against the United States reads in part as follows (translation): "... the Government of Mexico has resolved to declare its diplomatic relations with those nations to be severed. . . . As regards *Rumania*, it may be said that Mexico has no Treaty of Friendship with that country nor do diplomatic relations with it exist".)

NETHERLANDS

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Italy 12/11/41;

Japan (12/8/41).

Germany invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg on May 9-10, 1940.

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria, Denmark (see following paragraph);

Finland (6/28/41);

Hungary 4/9/41 (The Netherlands Chargé at Budapest informed the Hungarian Foreign Office 4/9/41 that he had been instructed by his Government to leave Hungary. According to a note of 4/2/43 from the Netherlands Ambassador at Washington to the Department of State, the Netherlands Chargé at Budapest left Hungary 4/9/41, and the Ambassador informed the Department that the decision of the Netherlands Government to sever diplomatic relations with the Hungarian Government was made 4/8/41. A telegram of 4/11/41 from the American Legation at Budapest to the Department stated that the Netherlands Chargé left Budapest for Moscow at noon April 11.);

Rumania 2/11/41;

Thailand 12/9/41.

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with the Netherlands:

Bulgaria (3/4/41), and Netherlands took similar action 3/9/41;

Denmark 5/10/40, and Netherlands took similar action 7/15/40 (In a note of 4/2/43 to the Department of State the Netherlands Ambassador stated that the severance of diplomatic relations between the Netherlands and Denmark must be considered to have become effective 5/10/40. In a telegram of 7/17/40 to the Department of State the American Legation at Copenhagen, however, reported that the Danish Government had that morning confirmed reports of the recall of the Danish diplomatic representatives from Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway. The Danish Foreign Office added that the activities of these offices had ended as of July 15.);

France 9/5/40.

NEW ZEALAND

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 12/13/41;

Finland 12/7/41;

Germany 9/3/39;

Hungary 12/7/41;

Italy 6/11/40;

Japan (12/8/41), and Japan took similar action (According to a telegram of 12/17/41 from the American Legation at Stockholm the Japanese Chargé in Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa as well as with the United States and Great Britain. A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);

Rumania 12/7/41;

Thailand 1/25/42.

NICARAGUA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 12/19/41;

Germany 12/11/41;

Hungary 12/19/41;

Italy 12/11/41;

Japan 12/8/41 (Nicaraguan newspapers of 12/9/41 printed a manifesto of the President of Nicaragua declaring that the Nicaraguan Government "finds itself under the necessity of considering Nicaragua in a state of war 'de hecho' with Japan pending the legal declaration of such status by the National Congress" (translation). On the same date the Nicaraguan Congress resolved that "From the eighth day of the current

month a state of war has existed between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Empire of Japan" (translation). The President of Nicaragua signed the resolution on Dec. 10. The American Minister at Managua telegraphed to Department Dec. 11 as follows: "Minister of Foreign Affairs informs me that a formal declaration of war against Japan has been passed by Congress, has been signed by President Somoza and is in effect today".)

Rumania declared war on Nicaragua 12/19/41, and Nicaragua took similar action 12/19/41. Severed diplomatic relations with France (11/10/42).

NORWAY

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Norway was attacked by Germany 4/9/40. The 4/26/40 issue of the *Reichsgesetzblatt*, Teil 1, No. 74, p. 677, contains a decree of the Führer for the Exercising of Governmental Authority in Norway, issued 4/24/40, which reads as follows (translation): "The Nygaardsvold [Premier of Norway] Government through its proclamation and conduct as well as the military fighting that is taking place as a result of its will has created a state of war between Norway and the German Reich". In an undated telegram received by the Department of State 4/9/40 at 12:04 a. m., the American Minister at Oslo (Mrs. Harriman) stated: "Foreign Minister informs me . . . that Norway is at war with Germany". A telegram of 4/11/40 from the American Legation at Stockholm reported that Mrs. Harriman had stated in a telephone conversation at 3:30 p. m. "that the Norwegian Foreign Minister had told her that Norway has not declared war on Germany but at the same time, as Norway had been attacked, she considers herself at war". In a telegram of 4/29/40 the Amer-

ican Legation at Stockholm stated that a declaration issued by the Norwegian Government declared that the "Norwegian Government has been aware of this state of war ever since night between April eighth and ninth."

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Finland (12/7/41);

Japan (date uncertain; presumably about 12/9/41).

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Norway:

Denmark 7/15/40;

France 9/5/40;

Spain (3/6/42).

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between Norway and *Italy*, and between Norway and *Rumania* has been found, but the diplomatic representative of Norway left Rome 6/13/40, and the Norwegian Minister to Rumania, also accredited to Yugoslavia, left Bucharest 2/21/41 to take up residence in Belgrade.

PANAMA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Germany (12/12/41);

Italy (12/12/41);

Japan 12/7/41.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* (11/13/42).

PARAGUAY

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Germany 1/28/42;

Italy 1/28/42;

Japan 1/28/42.

PERU

Severed diplomatic relations with:

France (1/26/43), and France took similar action (1/26/43);

Germany 1/24/42;

Italy 1/24/42;

Japan 1/24/42.

PHILIPPINES, COMMONWEALTH OF THE

Member of United Nations. Notification of adherence to Declaration by United Nations June 10, 1942. The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines affixed his signature to the Declaration June 14, 1942.

POLAND

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on *Japan* 12/11/41.

No record of a formal declaration of war with *Germany* has been found, but on 9/1/39, when German troops invaded Poland, a proclamation was issued by Hitler to the German armed forces and broadcast on that date which read in part as follows: "The Polish State has refused the peaceful arrangement of neighborly relations striven for by me; instead it has appealed to arms. . . . To put an end to these mad doings no other means are left me than from now on to pit force against force".

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Bulgaria (see following paragraph);

Rumania 11/5/40 (The departure of the Polish diplomatic and consular representatives in Rumania was characterized in the Polish Embassy's note to the Foreign Office as a "suspension" of Polish-Rumanian relations.)

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Poland:

Bulgaria (3/4/41), and Poland took similar action 3/5/41;

Finland 6/24/41;

France 9/23/40;

Hungary (In a note of 12/24/40 to the Hungarian Government the Polish Minister at Budapest referred to the note of 12/7/40 from the Hungarian Government requesting that the necessary measures be taken to end all activities of the Polish Legation at Budapest, and he informed the Hungarian Government that he had consulted his Government and had re-

ceived pertinent instructions and that the Polish Legation at Budapest would cease its activities 1/1/41.);

Spain (1/21/42);

U. S. S. R. (On 4/26/43 the Soviet Government sent to the Polish Embassy at Moscow a note, dated 4/25/43, in which it announced the decision "to suspend its relations with the Polish Government".)

No record has been found of a formal severance of diplomatic relations with *Italy*, but on 6/13/40 the diplomatic representative of Poland left Rome. On June 13 the Polish Ambassador at Washington informed an officer of the Department of State that according to a telegram he had received from his Government "the relationship between the Polish and the Italian Governments would be similar to that between the British and the French Governments on the one hand the Soviet Government on the other hand during the recent period when the French and British Ambassadors were absent from their posts at Moscow."

RUMANIA

Declared war on:

Haiti (see following paragraph);

Nicaragua 12/19/41, and Nicaragua took similar action 12/19/41;

United States (12/12/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42).

Following countries declared war against Rumania:

Australia 12/8/41;

Canada 12/7/41;

Czechoslovakia 12/16/41 (see following paragraph);

Haiti (12/24/41), and Rumania took similar action 12/24/41;

India (12/7/41);

New Zealand 12/7/41;

Nicaragua (see preceding paragraph);

Union of South Africa 12/8/41;

United Kingdom 12/7/41;

United States (see preceding paragraph).

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic." Certain territory of the *U. S. S. R.* was attacked by Rumania 6/22/41 with a view to repossessing it. No record of a formal declaration of war between Rumania and *U. S. S. R.* has been found. On 6/22/41 General Antonescu, Chief of the Rumanian State, issued a proclamation to the Rumanian Army, which reads in part as follows (translation): "Fight for the liberation of our brothers of Bessarabia and Bucovina . . . Victory will be ours. On to battle". In a proclamation to the Nation on the same day he said: "I call you to battle . . . The holy war has begun".

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Brazil (3/6/42);

Greece (6/24/41).

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Rumania:

Chile (5/18/43);

Costa Rica 5/15/42;

Egypt 12/15/41;

Iran (date uncertain; for pertinent statements see the *BULLETIN* of Apr. 18, 1942, p. 344);

Netherlands 2/11/41;

Poland 11/5/40 (The departure of the Polish diplomatic and consular representatives in Rumania was characterized in the Polish Embassy's note to the Foreign Office as a "suspension" of Polish-Rumanian relations.);

Yugoslavia 5/9/41.

According to a telegram from the American Minister at Bucharest the *Belgian* Minister departed 2/14/41. A despatch of 2/28/41 from the American Minister to Rumania, in reporting the departure of the Belgian Minister from Bucharest, stated that the Belgian Minister indicated that this was not a "rupture" of relations. The note by which the Belgian Minister informed the Rumanian Government of his approaching departure explained that he was "called to other functions". He also added the information that, after his departure, the affairs of the Legation would be conducted by the American Minister until other disposition was made by his Government.

A statement issued by the Mexican Foreign Office on 12/23/41 relating to the declaration of war by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania against the United States reads in part as follows (translation): "... the Government of *Mexico* has resolved to declare its diplomatic relations with those nations to be severed. . . . As regards Rumania, it may be said that Mexico has no Treaty of Friendship with that country nor do diplomatic relations with it exist".

No record of a formal severance of diplomatic relations between *Norway* and Rumania has been found, but the Norwegian Minister to Rumania, who was also accredited to Yugoslavia, left Bucharest 2/21/41 to take up his residence at Belgrade.

SAUDI ARABIA, KINGDOM OF

In a telegram of 2/24/42 from the American Minister accredited to Saudi Arabia and resident at Cairo, it was stated as follows: " . . . in December [1941] he [King Ibn Saud] . . . advised the Italian Minister that in view of the friendly relations existing between his Government and the British . . . it was of vital importance to him to do nothing to impair those relations. The maintenance of diplomatic representation by Italy in Saudi Arabia did constitute a source of difficulty in this respect and in the circumstances he felt impelled to ask the Italian Minister to close down his Legation and leave. . . . According to the most recent information available the Italians left Riad February 17 [1942] . . ."

SPAIN

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Norway (3/6/42);

Poland (1/21/42).

THAILAND

Declared war on:

United Kingdom 1/25/42, and *United Kingdom* took similar action 1/25/42;

United States 1/25/42.

Following countries declared war against

Thailand:

Australia 3/2/42;

New Zealand 1/25/42;

Union of South Africa 1/25/42;

United Kingdom (see preceding paragraph).

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with Thailand:

Egypt (date uncertain; apparently 3/5/42 or earlier);

Netherlands 12/9/41.

A declaration broadcast from London 12/9/41 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of *Czechoslovakia* stated: "The Czechoslovak Government proclaims that every country waging war against the British Empire and the Soviet Union or against the United States of America, becomes, automatically and with all the relevant implications, an enemy of the Czechoslovak Republic". On 12/16/41 the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, issued the following proclamation in London: "In accordance with article 3, paragraph 1 of section 64 of the Constitutional Charter, I hereby proclaim that the Czechoslovak Republic is in a state of war with all countries which are in a state of war with Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or the United States of America, and that the state of war between the Czechoslovak Republic on one side, and Germany and Hungary on the other, has been in existence since the moment when the Governments of these countries committed acts of violence against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria 12/13/41;

Finland 12/8/41;

Germany 9/6/39;

Hungary 12/8/41;

Italy 6/11/40;

Japan 12/8/41 (According to a telegram of 12/17/41 from the American Legation at Stockholm the Japanese Chargé at Stockholm was reported, in a Stockholm newspaper, to have stated that Japan considered itself at war with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa as well as with the United States and Great Britain. A declaration

of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);

Rumania 12/8/41;

Thailand 1/25/42.

Severed diplomatic relations with *France* 4/23/42.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Following countries declared war against U.S.S.R.:

Finland (6/25/41);

Germany 6/22/41;

Hungary 6/27/41;

Italy 6/22/41.

No record of a formal declaration of war has been found between *Rumania* and U.S.S.R. *Rumania* attacked certain Soviet territory 6/22/41 with a view to re-possessing it, and on the same day, General Antonescu, Chief of the Rumanian State, issued a proclamation to the Rumanian Army, which reads in part as follows (translation): "Fight for the liberation of our brothers of Bessarabia and Bucovina . . . Victory will be ours. On to battle". In a proclamation to the Nation the same day he said: "I call you to battle . . . The holy war has begun".

The Soviet Government, on 4/26/43, sent to the Embassy of *Poland* at Moscow a note, dated Apr. 25, in which it announced the decision "to suspend its relations with the Polish Government".

Following countries severed diplomatic relations with U. S. S. R.:

Denmark (6/26/41);

France (6/30/41).

UNITED KINGDOM

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria (see following paragraph);

Finland 12/7/41;

Germany 9/3/39;

Hungary 12/7/41;

Italy (see following paragraph);

Japan (see following paragraph);

Rumania 12/7/41;

Thailand (see following paragraph).

Following countries declared war against United Kingdom:

Bulgaria (12/13/41), and United Kingdom took similar action 12/13/41;

Italy 6/11/40, and United Kingdom took similar action 6/11/40;

Japan 12/7/41, and United Kingdom took similar action (12/8/41) (A declaration of war by Japan was made against "the British Empire", which presumably would include India and the Dominions.);

Thailand 1/25/42, and United Kingdom took similar action 1/25/42.

The American Embassy in *France* reported on 7/5/40 to the Department of State that orders had been sent recalling the French Chargé at London. In a telegram of 7/7/40 the American Embassy at London informed the Department of State (1) that the French Chargé on July 7 informally advised the British Foreign Office of the severance of relations and (2) that on July 8 the French Chargé would deliver a formal note.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Following countries declared war against the United States:

Bulgaria (12/13/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42);

Germany 12/11/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/11/41);

Hungary (12/12/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42);

Italy 12/11/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/11/41);

Japan 12/7/41, and U. S. took similar action (12/8/41);

Rumania (12/12/41), and U. S. took similar action (6/5/42);

Thailand 1/25/42.

France severed diplomatic relations with United States 11/8/42.

URUGUAY

Severed diplomatic relations with:

France (5/12/43);

Germany 1/25/42;

Italy 1/25/42;

Japan 1/25/42.

VENEZUELA

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Germany 12/31/41;

Italy 12/31/41;

Japan 12/31/41.

YUGOSLAVIA

Member of United Nations. Signed Declaration by United Nations, Jan. 1, 1942.

Declared war on:

Bulgaria, Hungary (see following paragraph);

Japan 12/7/41.

Following countries declared war against Yugoslavia:

Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia took similar action 4/6/41 (Bulgaria and Hungary are declared by the Yugoslav Government to have participated in the German attack of early April 1941 upon Yugoslavia. Bulgaria announced 4/24/41 that a state of war existed in those areas of Greece and Yugoslavia occupied by Bulgarian troops. Admiral Horthy's command of 4/10/41 to the Hungarian Army reads in part as follows (translation): "Duty again calls us to hasten to help such of our Hungarian blood as were detached from us. . . . Forward, to the thousand-year frontier to the South!");

Germany 4/6/41;

Hungary, and Yugoslavia took similar action 4/10/41 (see note following Bulgaria, *supra*);

Italy (4/6/41).

Severed diplomatic relations with:

Finland (8/22/41);

Rumania 5/9/41.

France severed diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia 8/22/41.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

[Released to the press by the White House November 15]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am happy to inform the Congress that on November 9, 1943, representatives of 43 nations and peoples joined with our own Government in signing the accompanying UNRRA agreement,¹ setting up an international Relief and

Rehabilitation Administration to give first aid in the liberated areas. This agreement provides only the framework. The implementation is left to the constitutional lawmaking body of the member states.

The task of the organization will be to assist in furnishing the medicine, food, clothing, and other basic necessities and essential services which are required to restore the strength of the

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 25, 1943, p. 211.

liberated peoples. They have been deliberately stripped by the enemy in order to support the Axis war-machine. More than that, the Axis leaders have boasted that as they withdraw, they will leave only devastation—what they have not stolen, they will destroy. As our American soldiers fight their way up the Italian boot, they are discovering at first-hand that the barbarism of the Nazis is equal to their boasts. Their only rivals in this respect are the Japanese.

UNRRA will be able to make only a beginning in the vast task of aiding the victims of war. The greatest part of the job will have to be done by the liberated peoples themselves. What UNRRA can do is to help the liberated peoples to help themselves, so that they may have the strength to undertake the task of rebuilding their destroyed homes, their ruined factories, and their plundered farms.

The length of the war may be materially shortened if, as we free each occupied area, the people are enlisted in support of the United Nations' armies.

Already, for example, a new French Army has been created, and, as we strike toward Berlin, increasing numbers in Sicily and Italy are falling in step beside the soldiers of the United Nations. Others construct roads and military installations required for our military operations. Millions more are waiting for the moment when they, too, can strike a blow against the enemy.

They do not want charity. They seek the strength to fight, and to do their part in securing the peace. Aid to the liberated peoples during the war is thus a matter of military necessity as well as of humanity.

UNRRA will not, of course, be expected to solve the long-range problems of reconstruction. Other machinery and other measures will be necessary for this purpose. What UNRRA can do is to lay the necessary foundation for these later tasks of reconstruction.

The devastation and disorganization caused by the Nazi and Japanese war-machines is so great that this world disaster can be met only by the united action of the 44 United Nations

and associated nations. Accordingly, under the agreement establishing UNRRA, it is proposed that each nation will contribute in accordance with its ability. Each will determine for itself the amount and character of the contribution which it can make.

A small fraction of the national income of the contributing member states will, it is hoped, be sufficient to meet the needs. Some of the liberated nations may be able to make payment for the supplies and services rendered. But only by bringing to bear the resources of all the United Nations will we be able to relieve a substantial part of the suffering of the millions who will need help.

The nature and the amount of the contribution to be made by the United States will, in accordance with the terms of the UNRRA agreement, be determined by the Congress of the United States under its constitutional procedure.

At this time I recommend to the Congress the enactment of a bill authorizing the appropriation of funds as Congress may from time to time determine to permit the participation by the United States in the work of UNRRA. I am not now recommending the appropriation of a specific sum. At a later date after the conclusion of the Atlantic City meeting, I shall send to you a further recommendation, informing you of the result of the meeting and requesting the appropriation of specific funds.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Europe

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press November 16]

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of State to His Excellency V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

NOVEMBER 15, 1943.

I am happy to recall that 10 years ago a new period in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States was inaugurated which has led to increased understanding and friendliness between our peoples and has provided the basis for today's collaboration and cooperation between our two countries. I am confident that in the coming months and years our recent conference at Moscow will be regarded as an historic step forward in Soviet-American relations and as the beginning of an era of closer collaboration among all free nations devoted to the principles of liberty and peace.

CORDELL HULL

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press November 16]

The President of the United States of America has received the following message from His Excellency Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

[Translation]

NOVEMBER 15, 1943.

I beg you to accept my thanks, Mr. President, for your friendly greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the Soviet State. I express the conviction that the strengthening of our collaboration will find fresh expression in the decisions of the Moscow Conference and the intensification of the joint blows of the Anglo-American armies and the Soviet forces against our common foe—Hitler Germany—to hasten the ending of the war and to insure lasting peace and security of the nations in the post-war period.

M. KALININ

The following message has been received by the Secretary of State from His Excellency V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign

Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

NOVEMBER 15, 1943.

I thank you, Mr. Secretary of State, for your kind congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the anniversary of the Soviet Union. Now that you have safely arrived in your native land after your extended journey, I am glad to salute you again and to express to you my best wishes.

MOLOTOV

The Foreign Service

CONFIRMATIONS

On November 15, 1943 the Senate confirmed the nomination of R. Henry Norweb, now American Ambassador to Peru, as American Minister to Portugal.

On November 18, 1943 the Senate confirmed the nomination of Ray Atherton, now American Minister to Canada, as American Ambassador to Canada (see the BULLETIN of Nov. 13, 1943, p. 334).

Publications

"FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN: 1931-1941", VOL. UME I

[Released to the press for publication November 20, 9 p.m.]

On November 20 the Department of State released the first of two volumes containing a documentary record of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan from the beginning of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria on September 18, 1931 to the declaration of war by the United States following the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. These volumes form part of

the *Foreign Relations* series in which the diplomatic correspondence of the Department is regularly published, and in general the same principles of editing have been followed as for other volumes of that series. To keep the record within the compass of even two large volumes it has been necessary, however, to limit the amount of background material printed. During the 10 years covered there was, of course, a continuous flow of pertinent reports coming to the Department from American diplomatic representatives. Such information reports are included either because they seem to be of special significance or because they are essential to the proper understanding of other diplomatic documents.

In dealing with the crises which arose in the Far East during this "fateful decade" the American Government often consulted with other interested powers and at times took parallel action with them, but it was not its practice to take joint action. It has therefore been possible to present a substantially complete record of direct dealings between the American and Japanese Governments without entering into the ramifications of discussions with third powers.

A frequent complaint of the Japanese Government was that its true intentions were not understood. For the purpose of presenting the Japanese contentions as stated by their own spokesmen, there have been included in these volumes a considerable number of statements by responsible Japanese leaders, as well as reports of numerous conversations between American and Japanese officials. It is believed that American readers will have no difficulty in properly evaluating these Japanese claims with regard to Japanese intentions in connection with the establishment of "a new order in East Asia".

Volume I, containing 691 documents, opens with the story of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, during the course of which successive military actions on the part of Japan were accompanied by diplomatic protestations by Japan of non-aggressive intentions against China, the setting up by the Japanese of the

puppet state of "Manchukuo", the application of the non-recognition policy of the United States, and American representations against the closing of the "open door". These papers are followed by chapters on the military action by Japan at Shanghai in 1932, further Japanese political and economic penetration in China in the years 1934 to 1936, and the abandonment by Japan of cooperation with other powers in efforts for the limitation of naval armaments.

The last two thirds of this volume is concerned with various aspects of Japan's undeclared war on China which followed the clash at Marco Polo Bridge, July 7, 1937. The extension of Japanese aggression and the failure of efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement are traced in one chapter through the years 1937 and 1938. In this chapter there is included the statement made by Secretary of State Hull to a foreign diplomat on September 21, 1938 as follows:

" . . . since August a year ago I have proceeded here on the theory that Japan definitely contemplates securing domination over as many hundreds of millions of people as possible in eastern Asia and gradually extending her control through the Pacific islands to the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere, thereby dominating, in practical effect, that one-half of the world; and that she is seeking this objective by any and every kind of means; that at the same time I have gone on the theory that Germany is equally bent on becoming the dominating colossus of continental Europe" (pp. 475-476).

Bombings of civilians by Japanese and other acts endangering the lives and welfare of American citizens in China are recorded in a chapter with sections for each year from 1937 to 1941 inclusive, with a separate section on the sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay*, December 12, 1937; and in a similar manner are treated acts of Japan in occupied China interfering with American treaty rights and equality of commercial opportunity. The correspondence with the Japanese Government with respect to such acts is so voluminous that only the record of repre-

sentations of a general character and a number of notes on particular incidents are printed. On September 13, 1940, Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan, informed the Japanese Government that, since the beginning of hostilities, approximately 280 instances of bombing of property belonging to American nationals, by the Japanese air forces, had been brought to the attention of the American Embassy (p. 697).

A separate chapter contains representations to the Japanese Government with respect to the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Salt Revenue Administration. The volume concludes with statements by the Secretary of State of the policy of the United States to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China by agreement with the Chinese Government—a policy which was subsequently implemented by the conclusion on January 11, 1943 of the treaty between the United States and China for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the regulation of related matters.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan: 1931-1941, Volume I, xcii, 947 pages, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, for \$2.25. It is expected that the second volume will be available for release within about two weeks.

During the week of November 15-20 the Department of State also released the following publications:

The State Department and Its Foreign Service in Wartime: Address by G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, at the Thirtieth National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, N.Y., October 26, 1943. Publication 2020. 12 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 2, November 19, 1943, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. Publication 2022. 36 pp. Free.

Legislation

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940. H. Rept. 867, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2832. [Purpose of bill is to permit naturalization proceedings in cases of sick or disabled persons to be had in places other than office of the clerk of court or in open court.] 5 pp.

Repealing the Chinese Exclusion Laws and To Establish Quotas. S. Rept. 535, 78th Cong., on H.R. 3070. [Letter from the Under Secretary of State, dated October 11, 1943, recommending enactment of the proposed legislation, p. 2.] 9 pp.

Philippine Independence. S. Rept. 537, 78th Cong., on S.J.Res. 93. [Favorable report.] 2 pp.

Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. S. Rept. 538, 78th Cong., on S.J.Res. 94. [Favorable report.] 2 pp.

Visit to the Various War Fronts by Several Members of the United States Senate: Remarks of Senator Richard B. Russell in the Senate of the United States October 28, 1943 and remarks of Senator James M. Mead October 12, 1943 relative to their visit to the various war fronts, together with a detailed individual report by Senator Ralph O. Brewster. Presented by Senator Harry S. Truman. S. Doc. 109, 78th Cong. 45 pp.

Schedule of Claims Allowed by the General Accounting Office: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting, pursuant to law, a schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$2,419,868.84. [State Department, p. 29.] S. Doc. 119, 78th Cong. 32 pp.

Exchange and Treatment of Prisoners of War: Remarks of the Hon. Elbert D. Thomas, a Senator from the State of Utah, in the Senate of the United States November 15, 1943 relative to exchange and treatment of prisoners of war. S. Doc. 129, 78th Cong. 12 pp.

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